

Reuther at Stockholm vs. UAW at Atlantic City

An Editorial

WALTER REUTHER, in a speech before the congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Stockholm, "forgot" his own union's convention stand for peace and shouted hysterically for the keep-the-war-going line of the Eisenhower administration.

Defying even the opening speech of Sir Vincent Tewson, head of the ICFTU, who called for big-power negotiations, and in face of widespread similar sentiment in many of the ICFTU's affiliates, Reuther called for a line of provocation and incitement of "Project X" violence in the people's democracies, "if need be also with weapons."

Not since his fellow-delegate James B. Carey called for "cooperation with the fascists to defeat the Communists" three years ago, has so brazen a speech been delivered by a labor leader. Reuther's speech before the ICFTU confirms, of course the mounting evidence that both AFL and CIO representatives abroad have been most intimately involved in the network of spy and provocative operations via the "labor angle" in the promotion of riots like those of June 17, in Berlin. But it reveals more.

The titular heads of U.S. Labor have a mission in Europe assigned them by Wall Street. Those here who fear the end of the Korea war and of war tension because their blood profits, too, may decline, commissioned them to counter the trend for big-power negotiations. As is known, Churchill, followed by the French government, called for big-power talks. The right wing labor leaders of Britain and of France also took a similar stand.

The CIO-AFL delegates, ignoring the overwhelming peace sentiment of their members at home, are using their influence in Stockholm for the "project X" course. Basing themselves on the fictitious stories of "revolts" in all the new democracies, they picture a "freedom" movement behind the "Iron Curtain," for which they urge support.

The truth is, as the world is finding out, that the most active elements being used to carry out "Project X" are the fascist gangsters and murderers Hitler left behind. It is upon this reactionary riff raff that the Dulles-Eisenhower policy rests. It is cooperation with these elements that the AFL and CIO leaders are urging.

IRONICALLY, the Eisenhower-Dulles administration, with the Reuthers and Meanys tagging along, is openly financing spy and force violence movements in the lands of New Democracy and socialism at the very moment that it hounds, and jails Americans on trumped-up charges of "conspiracy to overthrow" the government by "force and violence."

The leaders of the Communist Party, who were framed

(Continued on Page 5)

Morse to Ask Probe of High Interest Rate

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind-Ore.), said today he would introduce a resolution calling for an investigation of the Federal Reserve Board and the administration's "tight money" fiscal policy.

In his "weekly report," Morse assailed Republican fiscal policy as favoring bankers at the expense of "the little people."

He urged Americans to "wake up" to the "soap slogans" by which the Administration is explaining its high interest rate policy and "trying to make the people think the government is saving them from 'creeping socialism'."

Bloody Rhee Heiled By Senator McCarthy

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) today lauded Syngman Rhee for his holdout against a truce which has been causing additional American casualties each day. Rhee, said McCarthy, "is absolutely right."

"I think Syngman Rhee is one of the greatest patriots of all time," said the book-burning Senator, who a few weeks ago called for sinking of British ships trading with China. "I think he is doing a tremendous job to protect his country. I think Syngman Rhee is absolutely right."

McCarthy made his remark in the course of his book-burning inquisition today.

Velde Demands that NLRB Decertify District 65

Witchhunting Congressman Harold Velde (R-Ill) yesterday followed up the Un-American Committee's questioning of leaders of the Hearn strike by demanding the National Labor Relations Board withdraw bargaining rights from the Distributive, Process-

ing and Office Workers' Union (CIO).

Confined to Mount Sinai Hospital with a hip ailment, Velde also demanded that the CIO reexamine its decision to readmit the DPOW.

Both demands originated with the Hearn management which, a DPOW leader charged, had threat-

ened to bring on the investigation if the strike was called.

As the Hearn management had promised, the Velde committee invaded New York Monday and subpoenaed six DPOW leaders to testify about alleged "Communist activities." The leaders, wary of a frameup, declined to answer the

committee's "loaded questions." Velde, in the classic distortion of the constitutional provision against self-incrimination, declared:

"... As long as witnesses refuse to answer that question (Are you or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party) on

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 135
(8 Pages)

New York, Wednesday, July 8, 1953
Price 10 Cents

Mrs. Robeson Jars Joe McCarthy's 'All-White' Probe

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, July 7.—One of America's outstanding women, Mrs. Eslande Robeson, today came forward as a champion of the rights of the Negro people as well as of democratic rights in general, when she invoked the 15th as well as the the fifth amend-



MRS. ROBESON

ment in turning back the witch-hunt of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis). The 15th amendment prohibits denial of political rights to the Negro people.

Although McCarthy ruled that Mrs. Robeson could invoke only the fifth amendment, the witness repeatedly put across her point that the McCarthyite attack on democratic rights was also an attack on the rights of her people.

"You have no special rights because of your race," McCarthy snapped at Mrs. Robeson, whose principled stand and whose charm captivated the audience.

"I don't quite understand," replied Mrs. Robeson. "As a Negro and as a second class citizen I

McCarthy Bars Committee Vote On Matthews

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy today refused to fire J. B. Matthews, chief investigator of his Senate witchhunt committee. Members of that committee had demanded Matthews be fired for having published an article in the American Mercury alleging that Protestant ministers were "the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus."

McCarthy said the Matthews article was written long before Matthews joined the subcommittee, and "I feel that I have no right of censorship over anyone."

McCarthy said he took the position that Matthews was not a "professional staff member" as defined by law and therefore he would not bring the issue to a vote. Had he done so, the majority presumably would have demands for Matthews' ouster.

Democratic Sens. John L. McClellan (Ark), Henry M. Jackson (Wash) and Stuart Symington (Mo), who called for Matthews' ouster, indicated they may appeal the issue to the government operations committee, parent of the subcommittee.

Sen. Charles E. Potter (R-Mich) had said he would vote with the Democrats to fire Matthews if the issue came to a vote. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-SD) was non-committal. Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill) did not attend today's session.

Meanwhile, reporters obtained an advance copy of another article by Matthews in the forthcoming August issue of the American Mercury in which he referred to the false allegation by chairman Harold H. Velde of the House Un-American Committee that Mrs. Agnes Meyer, wife of the Washington Post publisher, had been praised by a Soviet newspaper.

"Let me say," Matthews wrote, "that if Mrs. Meyer and her sheet were not praised by the Soviet Union, it was a case of gross ingratitude."



D'USSEAU

have been fighting racial discrimination all my life."

As an example, she pointed to the "all-white" committee before which she had been hauled because two of her many books, "African Journey" and a biography of Paul Robeson, her husband, had been found in an overseas library.

PROUD OF IT

"Are you the wife of Paul Robeson?" was the first question popped by committee counsel Roy Cohn.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Robeson, "and very proud of it."

Committee executive director J. B. Matthews, who is under attack for a red-baiting article against the church, tried to make something mysterious out of the many years Mr. and Mrs. Robeson spent abroad, including the Soviet Union. Mrs. Robeson pointed out they had spent about 12 years in England and about two years in the USSR, mainly on concert tours and holidays.

Matthews switched back home, asking her if she had ever participated in the American Peace Crusade.

"I have participated in every

(Continued on Page 6)

Getting Set for the Big U.S.-Soviet Chess Match

—On the Scoreboard, Page 7

Jury Says Judge Saved Fla. Cop Who Killed Negro

An all-white Miami jury has accused a federal judge of preventing a conviction of a policeman who killed a Negro last Christmas Day, it was learned yesterday from a story in the Miami Herald. The policeman, Paul Minnick, was charged with violating the civil rights of 31-year-old Emmett Jefferson, whom Minnick shot and killed without provocation last Christmas Day.

In a story published in the Miami Herald, June 30, Bernard G. Broads, a member of the jury which acquitted Minnick, is revealed to have said:

"We voted an acquittal because there was no way to get around the instructions (of Federal Judge George W. Whitehurst). Without question of a doubt there would have been a manslaughter conviction at the very least had Minnick

been tried on such a charge. "All 12 of us were agreed on that. But we just couldn't get around the judge's charges. He told us what the law is, and under that law we couldn't find Minnick guilty of a civil rights violation."

Judge Whitehurst, according to the jurors, instructed them that unless they found that Minnick intended to deprive Jefferson of his civil rights when he fired the fatal shot, they could not convict him. The court went so far as to point out that Minnick could not be convicted even if the jurors thought he was guilty of murder, for it would not then be a violation of the civil rights statute.

Jury foreman Robert A. Garner told the Miami Herald: "It was that tricky charge that got us." He added:

"The general consensus was that Minnick was guilty of manslaughter or second degree murder. I certainly felt that way."

Another juror, LeMoynes Hall, of Coral Gables, said he thought at least a majority of the jurors were for a manslaughter conviction. And the three expressed the opinion that state authorities should prosecute and that Minnick should not be allowed to remain on the police force.

Florida State Attorney George Brautigan, when confronted with the Minnick case jurors' statements, said he would consider re-opening the case and prosecute Minnick for murder. Minnick was given no bill by a county grand jury immediately following the slaying.

The jurors' critical remarks on the handling of the Minnick case recalled the fact that U. S. attorneys have failed as yet to obtain

a conviction under the conspiracy laws against the plotters of white supremacy violence. Their preference for the more limited civil rights statutes raises the question of bringing to justice the terror gangs responsible for the bomb-assassination on Christmas Day, 1951, of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Florida.

The Miami jurors have exploded the claims of the Department of Justice that it is impossible to get convictions of white terrorists before southern white jurors.

Buffalo Bus Strike Wins Wage Hikes

BUFFALO, July 7. — Eighteen hundred bus workers here won substantial wage increases after a three-day strike which tied up much of the city's public transportation, it was announced yesterday. They are employed by the Niagara Frontier Transit Corporation.

The workers, members of Division 1324, AFL Amalgamated Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees Union, voted overwhelmingly to accept a new one-year contract providing for 14-cent hourly raises for drivers, retroactive to July 1.

Drivers will get another three cents Jan. 1, which will bring the wage rate up to \$1.88 an hour. Mechanics, under the new contract will be paid between \$1.64 and \$2.02. Raises for clerical workers, which vary with job classifications, were not made public.

The final vote to accept the contract was 790 to 320. Immediately after the vote Monday afternoon the union authorized the workers to return to work.

Hit Secrecy In Cancelling Scholarship

The State Department has been urged to make public its reasons for rescinding a Fulbright scholarship previously granted to Brooklyn College professor Dr. Naphthali Lewis. The American Civil Liberties Union, in a letter to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, observed it was "deeply disturbed by the criteria which appear to have been applied in this case."

Cancellation of the scholarship was revealed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) urging a hearing of his Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations at which Dr. Lewis' wife refused to testify about possible past membership in the Communist Party. In turn, Dr. Lewis declined to discuss the matter. He denied that he was a past or present member of the Communist Party.

500 at Picnic in Detroit

Hear Joseph Clark on USSR

DETROIT, July 7.—Five hundred people attended the 20th annual 4th of July picnic sponsored by the Michigan Worker, and Act, heard Joseph Clark, Worker correspondent, speak on "My Three Years in the Soviet Union." Following the speech large groups of workers, most of them from the city's auto plants, sat down with Clark around picnic tables and fired questions at him for two and a half hours.

Another speaker at the picnic, Tom Dennis, young Negro auto worker leader and one of the Michigan Six arrested under the Smith Act, spoke on the Independence Day tradition, exhorting the Me-Years for their efforts to following the speech large groups of workers, most of them from the city's auto plants, sat down with Clark around picnic tables and fired questions at him for two and a half hours.

Ohio Farmers Talk on Crops, World Trade

Ohio farmers, along Princeton pike near the northern border of Hamilton County, describe their conditions and tell what they believe is the matter with the economic situation, in interviews with a reporter of the Cincinnati Post, in an article by Joe Aston published in that paper last Saturday and reprinted below:

Men who work the rich farmlands out along Princeton pike, north of Glendale, Ohio, are having their troubles. The old law of supply and demand has broken down like a hay-bailer that has picked up a couple of steel fence posts. It's pretty much the same all over the country.

With but few exceptions, the prices the farmer gets for his grain, livestock and produce of all kinds are falling.

On the other hand, the prices the farmer must pay for living necessities and for operating

equipment and supplies are still going up.

A farmer can't make money when the markets operate that way. It's discouraging enough to make a preacher swear, as grandpop used to say.

WHO OR WHAT is to blame? Most farmers don't seem to know.

Some blame the Republican administration. Some blame the Democrats for what they did during the 20 years before the Republicans took over.

Some say our economic system isn't geared properly; that there should be some way to prevent overproduction; some way to increase consumption; some way to open up foreign markets.

It's a big problem. All agree to that.

EDWARD-MARCUS farms about 68 acres on the Pike and is quite aware of the squeeze that is being put on the farmer these days.

"I broke a sickle-bar on my mower a few weeks ago," he says. "A new one cost me \$8.40. That's more than double what a sickle-bar used to cost. Next year the price probably will be even higher, because of the recent boost in steel wages that will be passed on to the consumer."

"It wouldn't be so bad if the prices of all farm commodities would rise in like proportion. But they're falling. Hog prices are the only ones holding up fairly well."

"There is a limit to how long a farmer can go on this way. I guess his only hope is to go as long as he can and then quit."

There should be a brighter outlook than that for the people who feed the country.

Marcus' brother, Roy, farms 63 acres in the same area. Like most of his neighbors, he finds the current heat spell hard on crops and pasture.

"Corn planted early and now near waste-high is beginning to curl," he says. "Another week without rain would mean serious damage. Corn planted later and now only a foot or so high will be able to survive a dry spell in better shape."

"Soybeans seem to be coming all right and, of course, conditions have been just about right for making hay and combining grain."

ALEX MILLER FARMS about 103 acres that were acquired by his great-grandfather, William Gaeres, from the man who originally cleared it in pioneer times.

He has 30 acres in corn, 12 in wheat, 10 in soybeans and considerable pasture area for a dairy herd.

"People say we wouldn't have these conditions if everyone had voted right last November," says Miller. "Well, I voted right. I'm a Democrat. But I don't blame the Republicans for all that has gone wrong."

"They promised too much. Those promises have made a lot of people sour. But I guess you have to promise a lot to get votes, don't you?"

"I don't think anyone can do much to improve the market and price situation immediately. It'll take time."

"They say we're over-produced. I'd like to know how anyone can tell a year ahead of

time how much the country is going to eat.

"Tractors have contributed a lot to over-production. They've made it easier for fewer men to produce more. And another thing . . . it used to take five acres to support every horse on the farm."

"All that land that used to be used to feed horses now is producing crops that are sold on the open market . . . more over-production."

"We've lost many of our foreign markets. That's another thing that has gummed up the system. Our tariffs are so high other countries can't sell to us. And if they can't sell to us they can't buy from us."

"Maybe free trade would be the solution. But industry wouldn't like that. Industrial leaders say free trade would wreck our whole economy."

"It's a big problem for somebody to work out—a mighty big problem."

"This hot weather we've been having could develop into something serious, too. Pasture is burning up fast."

Miller, who likes farming, despite all its economic pitfalls, has a brother, Marion Miller, who is a professor in the department of romance languages at Miami University.

DANA JAMES operates more than 235 acres along the Pike. He's a Republican and is inclined to blame the current price squeeze on the past sins of the Democrats.

His wife leans to the Democratic side and blames the present GOP administration for the

(Continued on Page 5)

EXCLUSIVE

Two sensational pieces of reporting in this week's Worker

EAST BERLIN

by GERTRUDE GELBIN

"I saw the East Berlin riots."

WEST VIRGINIA

by JOSEPH NORTH

"I talked to the coal strikers about their fight against a murder frameup."

DON'T MISS THIS WEEK'S WORKER

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POLISH EMBASSY SPIKES 'HITLERITE FALSEHOODS'

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Polish Press Agency today blasted newspaper stories about alleged unrest in Poland as outright lies. The statement of the agency declared:

"Some of the neo-Hitlerite newspapers in Germany, for instance the West Berlin Telegraf, have for sometime specialized in the fabrication of news about Poland. Quite recently, for provocative purposes, they have spread absurd and nonsensical falsehoods about either alleged disturbances or the alleged proclamation of martial law in Warsaw and other

Polish cities.

"Following their lead, some American press agencies, for instance, the United Press, have eagerly given publicity to the falsehoods of Hitlerite writers which can evoke only aversion in Poland.

"Lies have short legs. This kind of information makes fools not only of its authors, but also of all the too-eager hawks, who, finding in facts no support for their wishful thinking, have to feed their customers with falsehoods."

The statement was released here today by the Polish Embassy.

N. Y. Brewery Locals Vote to Join Teamsters

CINCINNATI, July 7 (FP).—The attorney for seven New York locals of the CIO United Brewery Workers said here today they had voted to switch affiliation to the AFL Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters.

I. Philip Sipser, counsel for the locals said that in 10 days UBW locals in Rochester, Utica, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Chicago and Toronto would take similar votes. The seven New York locals have 7,000 members, and are represented by the New York Joint Board, of which William Greenstein is secretary-treasurer.

Greenstein, Sipser and other leaders of the New York brewery workers met here today at their union headquarters with CIO executive vice-president John Riffe and his assistants, Richard Leonard and R. J. Thomas. Sipser said the CIO officials tried unsuccessfully to persuade the New York brewery locals not to quit.

The switch came after UBW president Karl Feller and announced a break-off in talks with the teamsters on a proposed merger of the two unions. Feller had originally been reported as favoring the merger, and spokesmen for the New York group were openly critical of the move on grounds that Feller was seeking only to insure jobs for himself and his top fellow officers without getting any guarantee to protect the locals. Greenstein later charged that Feller called off the talks when IBT president Dave Beck refused to assure him a top post in the merged union.

On July 1, Sipser said, the New York locals received a telegram from Beck agreeing to the conditions they had set down for a change of affiliation. He said Beck guaranteed them full autonomy for each local; each local to maintain its present jurisdiction and assets; contract negotiations to be conducted by the locals and joint board; and no reprisals against any member of the brewery union who might have been expelled previously from the teamsters.

In addition, Sipser said, Beck agreed to waive the \$1 a member initiation fee for the incoming brewery workers and pointed out that the per capita tax in the IBT would be 40 cents a month compared with \$1.08 in the brewery

union. Sipser said the vote to affiliate with the teamsters came after these assurances were received.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Dave Beck, president of the AFL Teamsters Union, said today his organization will accept any CIO Brewery local that wants to join the Teamsters.

Beck issued the invitation with the warning that the brewing industry is "decentralizing" for competitive reasons. He asserted that "only large-scale, widespread union organization can cope with the multi-brewer plant."

House Unit Unanimously Kills Move to Impeach Douglas

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The House Judiciary Committee today unanimously killed a resolution to impeach Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

The motion to table the resolution was offered by Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R-Cal) and supported by Rep. Louis E. Graham (R-Pa).

Graham had served as chairman of a five-man subcommittee which held a brief hearing on the

Eisenhower Will Send Nixon to Asia



NIXON

WASHINGTON, July 7.—President Eisenhower plans to send Vice President Richard M. Nixon on a "good will" mission to the Far East soon after Congress adjourns, Administration officials reported today.

D.C. Home Rule Urged by CIO

WASHINGTON, July 7 (FP).—Robert Oliver, CIO coordinator of legislative activity, has written chairman Frank A. Barrett (R-Wy.) of the Senate judiciary subcommittee on Dist. of Columbia, urging the committee to approve the Case-Kefauver D.C. home rule bill and press for its adoption by the Senate.

"In a nation like the U.S., dedicated to government by the people," Oliver said, "it is rather anomalous that the inhabitants of its capital city have for 75 years been singled out for denial of political rights."

2 Receptions Friday for Albertson

Two receptions will be held for William Albertson formerly secretary-treasurer of AFL Waiters' Local 16, this Friday at 3 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. to enable tarde unionists working either day or night shift to attend.

Albertson, together with five co-defendants, is standing trial in Pittsburgh under the Smith Act.

The sponsoring committee for the affair is composed of hotel and restaurant workers.

The receptions will be held at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Admission is free.

Cattle Growers Organize to Push Price Aid

DALHART, Tex., July 7.—The chairman of the new cattle growers' association charged today that the officers and directors of present livestock associations are so rich they don't care whether the price of cattle falls.

O. H. Finch, Sr., was elected today as temporary chairman of the new North Plains Cattle Growers Association, made up of cattlemen from Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas and Colorado.

The association was formed to promote Federal price support for cattle. Present livestock associations oppose Federal support.

"Ninety percent of the rank and file members of present associations favor support," S. E. (Eck) Brown, a banker and cattleman, who is secretary of the new organization, said. "It's a case of the tail wagging the dog."

Finch said the officers and directors of present associations are so rich, or have other financial interests like oil, that they can do all right regardless of cattle prices.

"They aren't making a living from cattle," he said. "They can afford to urge rugged individualism."

Velde Committee Grooms Spies to Attack Clerics

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The Velde Un-American Committee yesterday used two of its threadbare paid informers to finger, behind closed doors, "several" clergymen of different denominations to be persecuted for one or another decent, or humane act which the committee calls "Communist."

The professional stoolpigeons Benjamin Citlow and Joseph Kornfeder were joined by a discredited Russian counter-revolutionary, Vladimir Petrov, and renegade ex-Communist, John E. Marfuss, now a student at Cornell University.

While the hearings were held in closed sessions, Rep. Kit Clardy (R-Mich.) released a statement to the press declaring that Kornfeder "touched upon many things, including how the Communist Party planned to, and did, infiltrate the ranks of the clergy."

Asked how many clergymen the stoolpigeons fingered, Clardy would only say, "Several."

When he declared, "There is nowhere in this attack on the church or on religion" the dapper white-haired Congressman was asked whether the committee wasn't attacking clergymen. He fenced and replied, "We do not attack clergymen, but we will expose them if we find them Communist."

The prepared statement also said that Col. Archibald Roosevelt, son of former president Theodore Roosevelt, had given "illuminating testimony" the night before about alleged Communist clergymen. Clardy described Roosevelt as a prominent Episcopal layman who "urged us not to shrink from our duty" to smear clergymen. Clardy said Roosevelt was "particularly concerned" about alleged Communist clergymen "in his own church."

Velde, who was confined to Mount Sinai Hospital with a hip ailment, is still running the show, it was made clear by Clardy, who said he was in constant touch with the ill inquisitor.

The un-American committee has been assailed by many leading clergymen for its threats and insinuations aimed at church leaders.

Recently the Right Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, declared Velde's committee represented the kind of "patriotism" whose main intent seems to be to investigate anyone who does not fit into their patterns of narrow-minded outlook.

The committee announced that yesterday's hearings were preparatory to a public hearing in Washington July 21 which was requested by Bishop C. Bromley Oxnam, leading Methodist church leader. Bishop Oxnam asked opportunity to reply to Velde's smear.

Soviets Name New Envoy to France

MOSCOW, July 7.—Sergei Vinogradov has been appointed Soviet ambassador to France, replacing A. P. Pavlov, who has been transferred to other work. Izvestia reported today.

Czech Gov't Drops Law on Absenteeism

PRAGUE, July 7.—The Czechoslovak Government announced today that the withdrawal of Government restrictions on absenteeism in factories, following a proposal to this effect by the presidium of the trade unions. The withdrawal was made, the Government announcement said, "in view of the fact that trade unions promised in their proposal that the workers themselves will do their utmost that these fluctuations will never take place again in the future."

The workers will form honor courts to ensure this. The trade unions, through the honor courts, will guard against repetitions. Therefore the law against fluctuation and absenteeism has been lifted.

KKK 'Emperor' Says He'll Run For Governor

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 7.—Bill Hendrix, recently-elected imperial emperor of the United Klans, announced here he would run for governor in 1956.

Hendrix is a former head of the Florida Klan, the organization branded by a federal grand jury sitting in Miami as a terrorist conspiracy against Negroes and as responsible for numerous acts of violence and murder throughout the state.

Hendrix brazen statement in running for governor raises the question here as to why he has never been charged under Federal laws prohibiting conspiracies against the civil rights of citizens.

At a recent Klan meeting in Orlando, Hendrix turned over his Florida Grand Dragon robes to his successor, Charles L. Parker, a furniture dealer in River Junction.

Ask Funds Be Sent to Bloch for Rosenberg Sons

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case has sent a memorandum to the 40 Rosenberg committees throughout the country asking them to advise that all donations for the Rosenberg children be sent directly to Emanuel H. Bloch, trustee, 401 Broadway, New York 13.

Before the Rosenbergs were executed they named Bloch guardian of the children and administrator of their estate.

British Firms Sign Pact for \$168,000,000 Trade with China

LONDON, July 7.—A delegation representing about 50 British manufacturers and importers import-export firms has signed a \$168,000,000 trade agreement with People's China, it was announced today in a China News Agency broadcast monitored here.

The broadcast said each side would sell the other goods valued at \$84,000,000 with payment in pounds sterling.

The British delegation was or-

ganized by the British Council for the Promotion of International Trade, presided over by Lord Boyd Orr.

A source connected with the organization said here that the British trade delegation arrived at Peking by rail from Hong Kong June 19.

"Apparently," the source said, "the initial agreement is for machinery, engineering and electrical goods and textiles. In return China will send food."

POLL SAYS ALMOST HALF OF BRITONS WANT CHINA IN UN

LONDON, July 7.—A public opinion poll reported today that nearly half of Britain's population wants People's China to be invited to join the United Nations when a Korean armistice is signed.

The Daily Express poll showed 46.5 percent in favor of China's membership in the U.N., 29.5 against and 24 percent uncertain.

World of Labor

by George Morris



Latest Data on the Economics of Jimcrow

THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of the U. S. Department of Labor for June carries an interesting summary of the latest available data on "Employment and Income of Negro Workers-1940-52." It gives us some measure of the progress made during the 12 years in the struggle against jimcrow in America's economic life.

This was an important 12-year period. In 1940 there were some 10,000,000 unemployed with the percentage of Negroes among them far above the proportion of Negroes in the population. That was the closing year of the depression decade—when the degradation that period brought especially for the Negro people was still near the low mark.

On the other hand, 1952 was the 12th year of an almost un-

interrupted period of "prosperity" stimulated by one full-scale war and the three-year Korea war, during which employment reached an unprecedented high. For most of those 12 years the demand for workers was so great that many an employer was forced, although reluctantly, to break jimcrow hiring patterns to get workers.

It was also a period during which an FEPC was in effect for several war years and FEPC laws were enacted in 11 states and some 25 municipalities. This was accompanied by a much higher level of struggle against discrimination on the part of the unions than had been the case in pre-war days. Unionization, too, advanced in the period. Much of it among Negro workers.

It would, indeed, be surpris-

ing if some progress had not been recorded in those 12 years in the struggle for Negro rights in economic life. But what impressed me, as I read the Labor Department's summary is the clear evidence that basically the jimcrow pattern did not change very much. The data summarized only points up the fact that even during a period of prolonged "prosperity" and circumstances under capitalism presumed to be most favorable for improvements, there has been no drastic change.

ONE GOVERNMENT expert quoted in the Labor Department's study notes that while developments in recent years appear to have brought some progress it "does not give assurance that they would continue to do so in a period of widespread unemployment . . . (for) the tendency to discriminate on the basis of race, color, or religion is obviously rather slight (in a tight labor market) as compared with the temptation to do so under adverse economic conditions."

The main evidence of progress for the Negro has been the shift during the 1940-50 decade, from the service and agricultural fields to manufacturing and other fields. That put them in higher wage brackets. This shift was also true among the whites.

But more than a fifth of all the employed Negroes are still in agriculture (compared with 33 percent ten years earlier) and nearly a third of all the Negroes remain in the service industries, compared with 35.6 percent a decade back.

Back in 1940 when the bulk of the Negro women had no recourse but to look for domestic and other service work to keep from starving, 74.3 percent of them were classed as service workers (58.6 percent in private households). But today with all the improvements, the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics tells us 64.9 percent of the Negro women are still in service (42 percent in private households).

If we'd get a breakdown of employment in other fields including manufacturing, we'd find that there too, it is the Negro men and women who have the service jobs although listed in manufacturing.

THE SHIFT has been mainly into manufacturing—from 11.4 percent of employed Negro workers in 1940, to 17.9 percent in 1950, and probably even a little higher in 1952. It is the Negro women, particularly, who increased from 3.5 percent to 9.6 percent of their number in manufacturing within the 10 years.

In the professional and skill-categories the progress was very slow. In 1940, 2.7 percent of the Negro workers listed as in professional, technical and kindred trades; in 1950 it went up to 3.6 percent. Those listed as sales workers were less than one percent of the Negroes employed (0.8 percent in 1940; 1.5 percent in 1950. In 1940 craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers constituted 3 percent of the employed Negroes; 5.3 in 1950.

The study reveals, however, that much of the progress that has been made is on a very weak foundation; first, because of those Negroes employed there is "the heavy concentration in occupations characterized by lower job stability and by casual and part-time work"; second is their lower tenure on the job they hold. Of the whites, 18.3 percent had started on their job before 1940; of the Negroes, 10.7 percent held them that long. This means that Negroes hold lower seniority and would be more likely subject to earlier layoff with an economic decline.

The median income of the Negro families continue to be substantially below that of the whites—just a little above half. It was \$1,309 in 1950 compared

(Continued on Page 5)

questions and answers on the Soviet Union

By JOSEPH CLARK

Joseph Clark, has just returned to the United States after three years in the Soviet Union where he served as correspondent for the Daily Worker. At his first public meeting in New York he was asked much larger number of questions than could be answered in the time allotted. He is answering those questions in the columns of the Daily Worker. He will also answer any other questions which readers of the Daily Worker would like to ask.

QUESTION: Are they building the Palace of Soviets?

ANSWER: Construction of this building, which was to be the tallest in the world, was suspended during the war. When I visited some of the skyscraper construction sites in Moscow I asked about the Palace of Soviets. Construction engineers told me that after the eight skyscrapers under construction in Moscow are completed they will resume work on the Palace of Soviets. So far four of the eight are completed, three are nearing completion and the eighth should be finished in 1954.

QUESTION: Was Stalin murdered?

ANSWER: I was in Moscow when Stalin died and couldn't find a person there, including western diplomats or correspondents, who would believe such a nonsensical statement. "Voice of America" and the big business press in the U.S. have brought our country in disrepute all over the world as a result of their incredible propaganda claims.

QUESTION: Do they have any of the following in the USSR: singing commercials, burlesque shows, murder mysteries, astrology mags, peddling of dope to children (or adults), fortune tellers, astrologists, horoscopes?

ANSWER: No.

QUESTION: I've heard all about how beautiful the Moscow subway is, but how often do the trains run?

ANSWER: I used the subway regularly for nearly three years in Moscow and never waited more than three minutes for a train. The average is less than two minutes. Only after midnight is the interval between trains as much as three minutes. At each station there's an electric clock which lights up the number of seconds and minutes you've been waiting from the time of departure of the previous train.

QUESTION: Right after the war I used to correspond with my family in Leningrad. For the last three years I didn't receive any mail. How would you explain that?

ANSWER: I have run into people who tell me they have received letters throughout this period, but quite a number have told me they stopped getting letters. There has been no ban on writing to people in the west and I had friends in Moscow who corresponded regularly with friends and relatives in the U.S. However, I believe the great majority of people in the Soviet Union who had friends or relatives in the west did stop writing during the period when the cold war was at its hottest. During this time special funds had been appropriated in the U.S. for "Project X" to organize subversion in the Soviet Union. I believe Soviet citizens believed that the best way for them to prevent anyone from using the correspondence of their friends and relatives for illegal purposes would be by ceasing such correspondence altogether. With the easing of tensions I believe correspondence will be resumed by many who were reluctant to write before.

QUESTION: Is there color TV in Russia?

ANSWER: Not at present. But I did read an article in Literary Gazette some months ago which told of progress being made on developing color TV and indicating that they hoped to put it on the market by 1954.

QUESTION: How are retail establishments controlled in the Soviet Union? Are they government owned?

ANSWER: There are three major types of retail outlets: the government stores, cooperative stores, and collective farm markets. Prices in government stores as well as cooperative owned stores are price controlled. Prices in the collective farm markets, where the collective farms and the individual farmers themselves bring in their produce for sale, are not controlled. I found that prices in the collective farm markets were invariably higher than in the state and cooperative stores. However, I bought in the collective farm markets occasionally because they might have certain fruits or vegetables out of season. Also on occasion the stores ran out of pasteurized milk, but I could always get milk in the markets.

QUESTION: Can one visit any city in Russia, such as Moscow, Leningrad or Stalingrad and stop at a hotel for a week or two without a permit?

ANSWER: Soviet citizens can travel freely and visit and stop over in practically any city, town or village of the Soviet Union. I traveled extensively and found that the trains, planes and buses were always filled. People were always traveling either on business, to visit relatives, or vacation. Foreigners, however, required permission to visit certain places and some places were barred to diplomats. These restrictions have recently been lifted. Hotels in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi are almost always filled with Soviet tourists and visitors and they're building new ones, including two big skyscraper hotels in Moscow.

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

Most Wanted USSR In Bermuda Talks

WITH THIS we resume the "Peace Notebook" column on a regular basis. We sort of held up when it looked as if a Korean truce were about to be signed. Needless to say, any silly notions that a peace column was superfluous with the ending of the Korean War were dashed by the Syngman Rhee sabotage act so cleverly planned by those who fear peace above all else. It was a salutary reminder that as long as warmakers sit in the seats of power in our land the people must continue to make felt their tremendous weight for peace—out loud.

Peace Notebook, which was the only column in the country collating material which gave a true picture of the way people really felt about the Korean war, will continue this vital function. However, whether a truce is won soon or not in Korea, this column will, with its readers' help, present a picture of the national sentiment for permanent worldwide peaceful co-existence, for negotiations and trade instead of militarization, drafts and war hysteria.

AN EXAMPLE of this sentiment comes to us from the Syracuse (NY) Herald Journal, in which the Inquiring Reporter, Peggy McCarthy, asked the question "Do You Think Russia Should Be Invited to the Big Three Meeting at Bermuda . . . ?"

Three of the five citizens of the upstate city thought that the Soviet Union should be invited, and this is the kind of typical reaction which deserves being known beyond readers of a local paper.

First one to answer, Dr. Samuel Belkowitz, a doctor, said no, and said he agreed with Eisenhower "that Russia should exemplify words with action."

Second, Francis L. Cummings, bus driver, said yes. "Something should be done," he said, "to get the matter settled and I think Russia ought to be invited. The terms on which they would settle might be agreeable to the other nations and I feel their side of things should be heard anyway. The sooner we have peace, the better it will be."

Next was a student, John Bye, whose answer was yes, but under the condition that there be no veto power. The question of veto power was never brought up as a pre-condition for big power meetings by the Soviet Union. In fact Malenkov specifically stated that there need be no pre-condition for negotiations, in contrast to the attitude of our State Department which calls for a virtual unconditional surrender before any meetings.

The young man was obviously affected by the newspaper propaganda about the veto power in the United Nations, propaganda which carefully omits telling its readers that the veto power, cornerstone of Big Five unity and agreement, was something insisted on by our own country at San Francisco. At any rate, he is for the inclusion of the Soviets in the meeting, which shows that the press he reads can't fully override his common sense.

Another student, Liz Russo, said no, the USSR shouldn't be invited. Says she: "In the first place, I don't like Russians anyway."

Finally, another Syracuse bus driver, Arthur R. Cross, answered: "Yes, I think so. As long as there is hope for a peaceful settlement there should be an attempt to effect it. There is no sense in giving up at the last moment. Some progress has been made and there is still time to come to an agreement. So Russia should be invited to a meeting."

New England Industrialist Wants Peace

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Manufacturers Association of Hartford (Conn.) County heard Laurence F. Whittemore, president of the New England Council, declare that a Korean armistice would cause "no perceptible adverse affect on New England industry." The Hartford Courant reports "Whittemore said peace would answer the hope of the people. Everybody should want peace and it should not be feared."

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 31 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALexander 4-7364
Cable Address "Dailwork" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treasurer — Charles J. Hendley

BLACK-ROBED McCARTHYISM

THE DISBARMENT of the courageous labor lawyer, Harry Sacher, by a 2-1 decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals is another instance of the McCarthyite hysteria which is robbing Americans of their birthright.

Sacher is being punished because he dared to stand up as an advocate in court for the rights of his clients, the Communist leaders who were the first victims of the "book burning" tyranny which has now alarmed millions of other Americans. Sacher is being punished politically in the same way as the Georgia white supremacist, Rep. Wheeler, tried to "get" Supreme Court Justice Douglas for having dared to make a final effort to bring law and justice into the lawless brutality of the Rosenberg frame-up.

The pretence in the political persecution of Harry Sacher, the lawyer, is that he was alleged to have misbehaved in the court before Judge Medina. But we know from the dissenting opinion of Justice Charles E. Clark in the Appellate decision yesterday, and from the opinion of Justice Hugo Black in the Smith Act cases, that this is merely an excuse. Justice Clark paid tribute to the conduct of Harry Sacher in the courtroom; and Justice Black went so far as to say that it was Medina whose behavior was flagrantly wrong, not the lawyer's.

This is confirmed when we recall that the government fired the brave Hawaii Federal Judge Metzger because he dared to grant reasonable bail in one of the Smith Act frame-ups. We know, too, that jurors are terrorized, threatened with loss of jobs, as in the case of the Hawaii juror who has just told of the bullying pressure put on him to bring in a conviction this week.

There are scores of similar cases. They are all part of the steady undermining of the system of legal constitutional protections which Americans have been taught to expect as their heritage. But just as the white supremacy system makes a mockery of this as far as the Negro people are concerned, so McCarthyism is destroying the substance of justice and due process for the nation as a whole. But if one man loses his legal rights, then all do. History proves that in many a tragic lesson.

WHILE SACHER was being barred from his profession because he took up the challenge of the "book burner" in 1950-51, we see an American Congressman, Rep. Condon of California, branded a "security risk" because he was a lawyer for CIO unions! Where will this leave the rights of labor, of lawyers, of ordinary men and women faced with political persecutions in these days of witchhunts?

Clearly, the fight for the rights of a Harry Sacher, or a Condon, or a Judge Douglas, or any other American who displeases the McCarthyites is a fight for the defense of the United States itself against tyranny. We hope that all men of good will, regardless of party, will see it that way, and join in the fight to preserve our Constitutional heritage.

REUTHER AT STOCKHOLM

(Continued from Page 1)

and convicted solely on the basis of the books and speeches that expressed socialist views, are now in the third year of their prison terms.

The whole world can now see who the real inciters of force and violence are and who tries to export "revolutions."

A policy that calls for "Project X" operations is a policy of war and runs directly opposite to the goal of peace. Labor leaders who lend themselves for such dirty business are scabbing on the peace movement of the world. An anti-union employer refuses to engage in peaceful negotiations with a striking union just so long as he has hopes in scabs and strikebreakers. The pro-war camp is similarly encouraged to hold out against peace negotiations just so long as false illusions in "Project X" operations are kept alive.

When delegates of the 1,300,000-member UAW passed a resolution calling for acceptance of Malenkov's proposal for peace negotiations, they did not do so just for the record; they didn't mean it to be a call for "Project X" policy.

Walter Reuther, in Stockholm, violated their trust and mandate, as he ignored the will of all other trade unionists.

Reuther's action in Stockholm should make it evident that the rank and file cannot be content with merely adopting resolutions expressing peace sentiments. The leaders must be pressed through activity within the union for the practical implementation of the resolutions. The leaders should be told that they represent the unions they head, not President Eisenhower or Secretary of State Dulles. They should be told they have no right to veto the mandate of their union convention.

The Political Prisoners in the Woman Suffrage Movement

By HERBERT APTHEKER

"WOMEN SUFFRAGE in the United States was obtained, not by revolution or a kind of Amazon's Bastille Day, but by orderly processes under mere male control." So said J. G. Randall, Professor of History at the University of Illinois. He chose to say this in an address entitled "Historianship," delivered in December, 1952, upon the occasion of his elevation to the presidency of the American Historical Association.

That women obtained the suffrage in this country without revolution reflects the limited nature of the demand—extending bourgeois-democratic rights in the political arena.

But that the eminent Professor Randall thinks this was accomplished placidly and calmly, "by orderly process under mere male control," reflects appalling ignorance of the long, bitterly-waged struggle that culminated, in 1920, in the 19th Amendment to our Constitution.

The ignorance, though appalling and expressed in flagrantly male supremacist terms, is characteristic of bourgeois historians' systematic avoidance, distortion, and misrepresentation of the fierce democratic and working-class struggles that make up the heart of our country's history. It reflects also the bourgeois academicians' failure to understand, or to want to understand, that as Frederick Douglass said, "where there is no struggle there is no progress," that the people have been given no rights, but rather have wrested whatever right they have from the ruling class. This is notably true of the right to vote now legally held by women in our country.

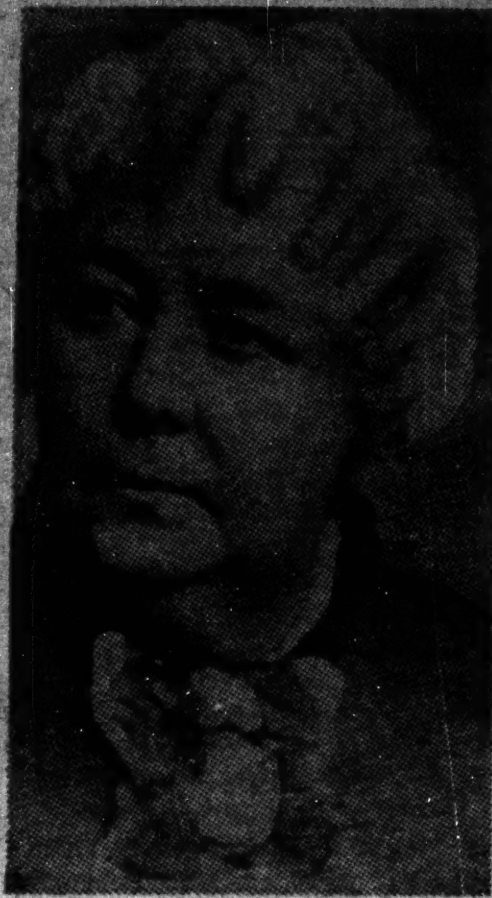
THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS movement—which had, as a central demand, the right to vote—took on organizational form in our country by the 1840's. Reflecting the development of capitalism and the entry of women into industry, the movement here was especially stimulated by women's outstanding role in the Abolitionist crusade and by the male supremacist ideas and practices that greatly hampered that crusade.

The first led to women's collective efforts and helped develop a numerous and effective group of leaders; the second dramatized the necessity for organized struggle by women, as such, for full citizenship rights.

A landmark in this development was the Seneca Falls, N.Y., Women's Rights Convention of July, 1848, where, led by Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, and others (and supported by a few—very few—men, notably Frederick Douglass), the movement for full citizenship rights for women, including the suffrage, was formally launched on a national scale.

The women's suffrage movement bitterly opposed by Big Business which feared interference with its use of child labor and underpaid women workers, met ridicule, slander, violence, and government persecution. The government persecution took the form of arrests, on charges varying from disorderly conduct, to blocking traffic, to inciting riot; of fines, ranging from a few dollars to hundreds of dollars; and of imprisonment, for terms lasting a few days to half a year and more.

State and Federal governments participated in this political persecution. The U.S. government itself arrested over five hundred women—and some men—before their struggle led finally to amend the Constitution



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

and be elected to public office. The intense efforts to defend those arrested and to free those jailed were basic parts of the successful struggle for the enfranchisement of women.

so that women might vote for THE FIRST POLITICAL prisoner of the U.S. government, as a result of women's battle to win the right to vote, was Susan B. Anthony. This militant leader and fighter insisted upon voting, in the national elections of 1872, at her home town of Rochester, N.Y. Claiming she was a citizen—as defined in the Constitution (having been born here)—and that as a citizen she had the right, and duty, of voting, she appeared at a polling place, together with fourteen other brave women. These 15 women convinced three male officials that justice and law were on their side, and they cast ballots.

The Federal government acted at once to suppress the movement by arresting, on Nov. 26, 1872, Miss Anthony, plus the three officials—Beverly W. Jones, Edwin T. Marsh, and William B. Hall—who had allowed the women to vote. Trial date was set for June, 1873. The case attracted nationwide—indeed, world-wide—attention, and women, plus some men, rallying to the support of Miss Anthony, caused the whole movement to surge forward.

Susan B. Anthony herself used the half year between her arrest and trial to take her defense to the people. She spoke, in upstate New York, to thousands of people, the titles of her talks being: "Is it a crime for a U.S. citizen to vote?" and "The United States on trial, not Susan B. Anthony."

The trial, before a jury, opened June 18, and closed in two days. After the prosecuting attorney presented the government's case, based on the indictment of "voting without a lawful right to vote"—a case which consisted of proving that the defendant did indeed vote and was indeed a woman—and defense counsel had argued Miss Anthony's citizenship and therefore, under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, her right to vote, the Judge acted. He allowed the jury no deliberation, but directed it to bring in a verdict of guilty.

Miss Anthony spoke only when the Judge, about to pronounce sentence, asked if she had anything to say. "Yes," said the prisoner, "I have many things to say; for in your ordered verdict of guilty, you have trampled under foot every vital principle of our government. My

natural rights, my civil rights, my political rights, my judicial rights, are all alike ignored. Robbed of the fundamental privilege of citizenship, I am degraded from the status of citizen to that of subject; and not only myself individually, but all my sex are, by your Honor's verdict, doomed to political subjection under this so-called republican form of government."

The Court, having invited the prisoner to speak but finding her words unpleasant, ordered her to be silent. The prisoner insisted on speaking, but the Court interrupted several times, finally declaring: "The prisoner has been tried according to the established forms of law." Here the prisoner—a thousand times greater than the keeper of the forms of the law—broke through and cried:

"Yes, your honor, but by forms of law, all made by men, interpreted by men, administered by men, in favor of men and against women. . . . As then the slaves who got their freedom had to take it over or under or through the unjust forms of the law, precisely so now must women take it to get their right to a voice in this government; and I have taken mine and mean to take it at every opportunity."

IT WAS WELL for the Government that his Honor directed the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty, for several members later said they would have acquitted the prisoner. So strong was mass opinion against the prosecution that the Judge pronounced a mild sentence—a \$100 fine.

Said Miss Anthony: "I will never pay a dollar of your unjust penalty. . . . And I shall earnestly and persistently continue to urge all women to a practical recognition of the old Revolutionary maxim, 'Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God!' She never did pay the fine.

Meanwhile the three men were tried and convicted for having allowed unqualified persons to vote. Said Mr. Jones, before being sentenced: "After discharging my duties faithfully and honestly, and to the best of my ability, if it is to vindicate the law that I am to be imprisoned, I willingly submit to the penalty."

President Grant, acceding to public opinion, on March 8, 1873, "a full and unconditional pardon" to Jones, Marsh and Hall.

The name of the man who sat in judgment on Susan B. Anthony is forgotten and we have not felt it necessary to recall it, but the name of his prisoner—the U.S. government's political prisoner—is immortal, for it is the name of one who, despite persecution, contributed to the enhancement of the power of the people.

(In our next article we shall continue our consideration of the relationship between women's struggle for the suffrage and the history of political prisoners.)

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday
by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 31 E.
12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone
ALexander 4-7364.
Registered as second class matter Oct. 31, 1947,
at the post office at New York, N. Y., under
the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)
3 mos. \$3.00 1 year \$10.00
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$14.00
Daily Worker Only 4.00 7.00 12.00
The Worker 1.00 2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25 \$15.50
Daily Worker Only 4.50 7.50 12.50
The Worker 1.50 2.50

McCarthy

(Continued from Page 1)
possible organization for peace wherever asked, and I have participated in the Civil Rights Congress, Mrs. Robeson stated. "I made a speech in Detroit a few months ago on McCarthyism under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress."

McCarthy, who had been busy conversing with a committee aide, said he didn't get the answer. Matthews volunteered the reply, but said the witness had not stated whether she had spoken for or against McCarthyism.

"I give you two guesses," Mrs. Robeson volunteered, smiling.

The audience burst into laughter, and the subject was changed. Sen. Stuart W. Symington (D-Mo.), commending Mrs. Robeson for intelligence and charm, took over the questioning at this point, asking about her reference to the burden of second class citizenship carried by Negroes.

LIFE'S EXPERIENCE

Mrs. Robeson said her statement grew out of "my experience as a Negro. I have been a second class citizen all my life. All my life I have been trying to get first class citizenship."

Would Mrs. Robeson "feel free to cooperate with the committee if she had the rights of a first class citizen?" Symington asked.

"If I were a first class citizen I would be free of a lot of inhibitions and frustrations," Mrs. Robeson replied.

McCarthy, obviously perturbed that the questions and answers were not going the way he wanted, interrupted grumpily to point out that Mrs. Robeson's statement could not be grounds for refusing to answer questions on personal political beliefs.

Symington, however, continued his questioning, asking why Mrs. Robeson refused to answer questions on political beliefs.

"The reason I refuse to answer such questions," Mrs. Robeson said, "is because my opinions are my private personal beliefs" and Congress has no right to pry into them."

Does Congress have right to find out who are traitors? Symington asked.

I know no traitors, Mrs. Robeson answered.

How about advocates of over-

throw of the Government by force and violence?

"I don't know anybody dedicated to the overthrow of the government by force and violence," Mrs. Robeson replied. "The only force and violence I have seen has been that used against the Negro people."

Did Mrs. Robeson not believe that Communists believe in the overthrow of the government by force and violence?

"I have no reason to believe that Communists believe in the overthrow of the government by force and violence," Mrs. Robeson answered.

To further questions from McCarthy, about whether she had ever been at meetings with Communists who discussed the overthrow of the government, Mrs. Robeson declared, "I never heard anybody discuss the overthrow of the government by force and violence. I have never been at any meetings at all where it was discussed."

McCarthy, who apparently felt the audience swayed by demeanor of the gracious witness, sought to undo some of the "damage" caused by her attack on jinxrow. He sought to point out there were no Negroes on the committee because there were no Negro senators, and that if there was discrimination it was "discrimination by the voters."

"Most Negroes are in the South, sir," Mrs. Robeson commented, "and they don't have much right to elect Senators."

When McCarthy sought to inquire into the beliefs of Paul Robeson, Mrs. Robeson retorted, "Why don't you ask him."

At one point Matthews sought to get the discussion away from the field of democratic and Negro rights. "Do you think South Korea was the aggressor?" he asked.

"How could I know?" replied Mrs. Robeson.

In the climate which the witness had created within the public hearing, even the bulldozing McCarthy felt it would be the better part of political wisdom not to use threatening methods. Instead, he stated petulantly that the "first man" to use the "same answers" as Mrs. Robeson would be cited for contempt.

D'USSEAU ON STAND

Mrs. Robeson was preceded on the stand by the playwright Arnold D'Usseau, co-author of "Deep Are the Roots," a play about the fight against jinxrow by a Negro veteran. McCarthy refused to question him about his play despite the author's insistence. Instead, McCarthy kept prying into his personal belief, with the witness invoking the Fifth Amendment.

When McCarthy sought to question him about his beliefs on Communism, he replied, "This is your ball park and your ground rules. If you want to debate the question on television I would be glad to do it."

McCarthy brought up his old saw about "Communists" not having the "guts" to stand up and state their beliefs.

"You talk about guts," replied D'Usseau, "when you run out on children on a radio program."

The reference was to the program "Youth Wants to Know" on which McCarthy failed to show up.

"Do you believe Communists advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence?"

"No, I don't believe that."

"If Communists advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence, would you repudiate the Communists?"

"Naturally, I would. But this is a silly question."

In reply to a question by Symington, D'Usseau said he believed Syngman Rhee was the aggressor in Korea and "dragged the United Nations along with him."

At the opening of the hearing, McCarthy announced that his Senate investigations subcommittee would meet later in the day to take up the question of Matthews' attack on the clergy. Many members of McCarthy's own committee have been demanding the firing of Matthews.

McCarthy urged his colleagues to read other articles which Matthews had written, some of which have not yet appeared on newsstands. He mentioned these articles as "Communism and the New Deal," "Infiltration of the Teaching Profession by Communists" and "Communists in the White House."

McCarthy declared that Harvey O'Connor, the writer had been notified to appear today but had failed to do so. He said that if no adequate reason were found for his absence, O'Connor would face criminal action.

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Hearns

(Continued from Page 1)
the ground it tends to incriminate them, we must infer they are still engaged in subversive activity."

He also said that he doesn't think that "the NLRB should recognize any union whose officials refuse to say whether or not they are engaged in subversive activity."

NLRB BACKS HEARNS

Meanwhile the NLRB turned down a union charge of unfair labor practices against Hearns. The union had charged the company had illegally imported a strike-breaking AFL union to challenge District 65's representation.

The NLRB decision, issued by regional director Charles Douds, cited the company's assertion that a sit-down strike had been pulled a few days before the strike and that the strikers had been fired.

The NLRB action was said to pave the way for an election among the workers as requested by the strikebreaking AFL Retail Clerks Local 1848.

On the picket line, as the strike went into its eighth week, the militant pickets continued to appeal to the public to help preserve their jobs. The company has insisted on firing all workers over 45 years old and forcing younger workers to assume the added work-load at the legal minimum wage.

Many of the pickets are white-haired elderly women, some of them with 15 and 20 years service.

A leaflet prepared by the union told shoppers, "You can help end EIGHT WEEKS OF SUFFERING."

Viewing the company's refusal even to arbitrate the issues in the dispute, the leaflet concluded: "ALL WE ARE ASKING are simple rights which every American working man and woman wants—a measure of security on our jobs; health and welfare benefits which took us many years to achieve; grievance machinery and severance pay for those who must be laid off, to tide us over while seeking other jobs. Only you, the public, can help us."

"PLEASE DO NOT PATRONIZE HEARNS while we are on strike. Please ask this company to settle this strike and end the suffering of 800 loyal, law-abiding fellow citizens and our families."

I have moved downstairs (Same bldg., street entrance)

76 EAST 11th ST. (WEST OF B'WAY)

I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys—worth saving for next year. All from imported coats being shown, 1954 styles—\$295 to \$400. Worth 3-4 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of cottons—silks. Mill Ends Imports, 76 E. 11 St. West of B'way—store entrance.

Rep. Condon to Address House On Smear by AEC

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Rep. Robert L. Condon (D-Cal) said today he would make a speech in the House next Tuesday about the refusal of the Atomic Energy Commission to clear him to witness an atomic bomb test in May.

Condon told the House he would "rise to a point of personal privilege."

Miners' Union Fights Tax on Welfare Fund

WASHINGTON, July 7 (FP).—United Mine Workers attorneys yesterday began a legal battle to keep the union's big welfare fund free from income tax assessments. Spokesmen declined to say just how it could be done, because they said the situation "is still unclear," but they were confident the objective would be achieved.

A ruling by the Internal Revenue Bureau that the fund is subject to federal income taxes struck like a bomb just before formal ceremonies at Beckley, W. Va., marking ground-turning for the first 10 miners' hospitals to be built by the fund.

So shrouded in legal technicalities was the ruling that veteran attorneys declined to say immediately what it means. A union spokesman said it appears that money invested by the fund for future use will be taxed on its earnings. It was hoped the fund management could demonstrate that those earnings, as well as the original money contributed to the fund, are used for charitable purposes.

The revenue bureau had ruled previously that retired miners who receive the fund pensions of \$100 a month are subject to federal taxes. It was pointed out, however, that persons over 65 automatically receive exemptions of \$1,200 a year, so a single retired miner would escape payment on the entire pension, unless he earned money elsewhere. The average age of UMW pensioners is 66. Many of those between 60 and 65 who are receiving pensions have wives, whose exemptions are added to theirs. It was believed the rulings would have little net effect on individual pensioners.

The fund has paid out more than \$500 million in pensions, health and welfare awards since it was set up in 1948. About 60,000 former miners are drawing pensions. The fund is managed by a board composed of John L. Lewis; Charles Owen, representing the coal operators, and Josephine Roche, the fund director. The fund now has about \$90 million. Its earnings last year on funds invested in government bonds amounted to \$700,000 or more.

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Blacksmiths, Boilermakers Vote Merger

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7 (FP).—

Merger of two AFL craft unions, each over 60 years old, was approved at a joint convention here which saw the birth of a new union, the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers, with a combined membership of 150,000.

About 900 delegates from boilermakers' lodges and 300 from blacksmiths' lodges met jointly and voted unanimously for formation of a new union and a new constitution and bylaws.

Merger of the two unions was tentatively agreed on by their leaders in 1950. It was ratified by the blacksmiths' last convention in 1951. Final step in the unification of the two unions came when the boilermakers met briefly here July 1 in separate session and voted unanimously for the merger.

In his keynote address to the combined convention, boilermakers' president Charles J. MacGowan told the delegates: "The inventive genius of our people, commonly called technological advancement, has necessitated the closing of ranks between an old craft and an ancient craft. The boilermakers and blacksmiths have had to join forces."

"Size, bigness and power were not the objective. The overpowering motive was one of protection to the wage earners of both crafts. New fields and new vistas open up for us."

"We have a great future as an amalgamated organization," blacksmiths' president John Pelkofer said in his address. "Working together, we should be able to accomplish what we were not able to achieve separately."

Among those addressing the week-long convention were Gov. C. Elmer Anderson (R), who is the son of a railroad boilermaker's helper, Mayor Eric Hoyer, a member of the Brotherhood of Painters (AFL), President Robert Olson of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), and Rep. Roy Wier (D-Minn.).

Hootenanny in Brighton July 18

The Brighton Community Center will hold a Hootenanny and dance Saturday night, July 18, at 8200 Coney Island Ave. with an entertainment program that includes Betty Sanders, Al Wood, Lillian Goodman, Lloyd Cough, Bob Claiborne, Irvin Silber and Rector Bailey.

Shopper's Guide

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2. FOR SUMMER VACATIONERS

A—changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one. B—This is for a change of address at any time. C—To expedite the stopping of a subscription, also send us the wrapper from the paper.

3. All orders for Club bundles must be in our office no later than 10:30 a.m. on Thursday.

4. In calling these things to your attention, we hope to avoid many errors made in the past, and to give better service to our readers.

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Prof. Allan Nevins Recalls Earlier Valiant Defenders of Free Thought

The citizens of Illinois have just won a smashing victory over the Broyles bill, one of the most sweeping state thought-control measures.

Gov. William C. Stratton was compelled to veto the bill "with regret."

The veto climaxed months of bitter struggle in which union officials, clergymen and educators fought the pro-McCarthy forces in the state to a standstill.

In his commencement speech at the University of Illinois, in Champaign, the historian, Prof. Allan Nevins of Columbia University, sounded a reminder that this fight is part of tradition in Illinois.

Following are excerpts from his speech:

"Demagogues have brought our elementary civil rights under attack.

"We should remember that Illinois has its own pages of history pertinent to this last challenge. It is a tradition of valorous defense of the principles of the first ten amendments to the Constitution; a tradition to the vindication of free industry, the right of individuals to protection against browbeating and slander, and the right of every citizen, when accused to a calm and impartial trial.

"This is essentially a conservative tradition. It objects to any effort to use mob passion in time of excitement to ruin the weak, to suppress free discussion, and to force conformity to the dictates of a mob leader.

"This is the tradition of Elijah Lovejoy who lifted his voice at Alton when demagogues and mobs sought to suppress it, and accepted death rather than an infringement of his civil liberties.

"It is the tradition of Edward Coles, who left a slave state to fight the pro-slavery sentiment of southern Illinois and maintain the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance. It is the tradition of Lyman Trumbull, who from his early anti-slavery days until his final espousal of Populist doctrines, never hesitated to insist on the rights of the dissenter and of the minority, and to demand a broadening of social freedom.

"It is the tradition of John M. Palmer, ever a brave fighter in unpopular causes. It is the tradition of Robert J. Ingersoll, who dared to think for himself in social and religious matters, and used wit and eloquence to denounce a sterile conformity and expose the specious pretenses of demagogic bulldozers.

"It is the tradition of Clarence Darrow, who in one unpopular case after another threw his talents and his blunt honesty on the side of those who seemed in danger of obtaining less than a full hearing or a fair trial.

"It is the tradition of John P. Altgeld, who in the aftermath of the Haymarket affair braved a storm of misrepresentation and obloquy to pardon three unjustly condemned men, and in one of the best state papers ever written in America asserted the elementary rules of justice involved.

"In any critical period—and we are certainly passing through one of the greatest crises of the modern era—the best lamp on our pathway is that of history. And what a glorious history, when we look at its better aspects, Illinois has had!"

Teachers Stage Sitdown in Japan

TOKYO, July 7 (ALN).—Over 500 members of the Japan Teachers Union staged a sitdown strike in the Education Ministry Building to back their demand for a summer bonus equal to a month's pay.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7884.

Franco Dance Group Plays to Empty Seats on West Coast

LOS ANGELES.—Pickets, among them veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and dancers from the Arts, Sciences and Profes-

[When the Spanish Falangist dance group opened in New York, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee urged Americans to stay away and to write to the State Department, in Washington, protesting the admission of Fascists to the United States].

sions Council, gave Generalissimo Franco's dancers an impressive "unwelcome" to Los Angeles in front of Shrine Auditorium Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

As the result, even with the heaviest "papering" a show was ever given in this town, the dancing Falangists played to thousands of empty seats at each of the three performances.

Opening night, the 6,700 seat auditorium was one-third filled. Friday night brought a smaller audience, and Saturday's final performance was not much better attended.

Many turned back when they read the pickets' placards, revealing that the innocently billed "Chorus of Spanish Dancers" was the Falange-sponsored group that, earlier in the month, was given a bum's rush out of New York.

Some who turned back demanded and had their money returned at the box office.

Purpose behind the wholesale "papering" of the house came to light when the tie-up of "impresario" Harry L. Sokol was revealed. Sokol, who footed the bill for the show and hosted the troupe during visits to the city council, etc., is not an impresario but an importer, whose business is largely with Franco Spain.

He's interested in an upcoming "World Trade Exposition" at Pan-Pacific Auditorium. The Fascist fandango at the Shrine was nothing more than a "good will" build-up for the promotion of more trade with Franco-through Sokol and his friends.

Samuel B. Gatch, editor of The California Jewish Voice blasted the city council and Lieutenant Governor Goodwin Knight for their participation in the Sokol side-show staged to "welcome" the Falange dancers on City Hall steps.

"What is important about the visit of the dance troupe," said Gatch, "is the fact that even though they admitted they were Fascists, our State Department let them in to the U. S."

"This startling fact indicates a trend," Gatch continued, pointing out that also recently admitted by the State Department were such unsavory ex-Nazis as Herbert Blankenhorn, the former Hitler embassy secretary, and the delegation of ex-Nazi military leaders who are now on their way for "conferences" with the Defense Department.

THEY WERE SIMPLE PEOPLE

There lived not too long ago an Italian cobbler who thought that things might be better were the world less ordered by greed, and of like mind more or less was an itinerant peddler who also had to die that the world of working people might not more diligently aspire to peace and security.

Gone too now three decades later are the electrical engineer and his wife

who discerned no just cause for atomic strife, who felt that people should make things that people have need for and not to slake someone's insatiable greed—

Simple people with simple thoughts of peace and plenty—Julius and brave Ethel, Nikola Sacco and Bartholomeo; Italian and Roman Catholic, American and Jew—

The FBI and the Attorney General, six Supreme Court Justices, the President playing golf on the White House lawn or putting on a Coca Cola green down in Georgia, joined with Lowell, Fuller and Thayer in condemning you because Joseph McCarthy and J. Edgar Hoover could not abide such thoughts

at a time when peace consorts only with the people who fear not the vagaries of the stockmarket.

—S. N.



Fun and frolic is featured at the beautiful White Lake Lodge situated on the beautiful White Lake in upstate New York. Swimming, boating, sports and a full social program highlight the round-the-clock program.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

U.S. vs. USSR — at the Hotel Roosevelt

YESTERDAY WE NOTED some of the baseball developments which took place during our vacation. It seems something else happened on the sports scene while we were gone! Just about the biggest and happiest international sports event for our country in a long time.

The Soviet chess team, featuring the world champion, Botvinnik, is on the way to play our best chessers right here at the Hotel Roosevelt on 45th St. and Madison Ave. Whether you know a lot or a little about chess, or, like me, nothing at all, you'll agree, and so will 99 percent of the American people, that such competition between the two big countries beats the hell out of war—hot, cold or medium.

To get some of the facts I went over to the Roosevelt where a Mr. O'Reilly filled me in on as many facts as are currently available. The matches will be held July 15, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22. The Soviet team gets in next Tuesday morning, the 14th, on the Queen Elizabeth and will stay at the Roosevelt. The matches will probably start about 6 p.m. each day and continue for four hours. The players will sit on a stage, and some 800 chairs will be arranged for spectators. Large boards electrically operated above the tables will show the moves. There will be a big banquet and dinner thrown for the Russians on the night of the 22nd.

This is no small potatoes on the international scene. For Russian and American chess masters to be sitting across tables on 45th St. is the stuff of sanity, reason and co-existence breaking through the contrived hysteria of our times. The truth is our fire and brimstone State Department was put on a very tough spot by the U.S. Chess Federation's civilized invitation to the Soviet players.

Even for passport chief Mrs. Shipley and her bosses, there comes a point of how-silly-can-you-get in the eyes of the world? Just last winter two American women were cordially welcomed to Moscow as a matter of course to play in an International Women's Tourney. Right at this moment our "Call Me Madam" cocktail party champion, Mrs. Pearl Mesta, is browsing around the USSR, and entirely welcome she undoubtedly is.

SO—AFTER A DELAY which set back the matches a month and might easily have killed the whole idea if the other guys had wanted to make something of the boorish insult, the State Department finally coughed up "special" visas.

It should be interesting to watch and hear the mouth-foaming anti-Soviet professionals of some of our newspapers, radio and television networks. What can they make of all this? If they were to run true to form and deal with the matches exactly as they deal with everything else involving that part of the world which prefers socialism, we could expect headlines screaming "RUSSIANS CAPTURE QUEEN," "REDS REFUSE TO RELEASE BISHOP." And can't you just hear Fulton Lewis, Winchell, Heatter and the boys rumbling ominously, "It is high time to ask the question—ARE THE PAWNS BEING USED AS DUPES?" Not to mention Joe McCarthy snarling, "Aha, and at the Hotel ROOSEVELT! Just as I thought."

Well, it will be nice to see and report such a meeting, though the actual chess details will have to be handled by someone else (unless someone wants to teach me master chess play in a week). And if chess isn't exactly the kind of sport to pack stadiums, well, it's sure the one which is setting the pace and paving the way.

Now that the ice is finally being broken from our side of the fence, why not more international competition? We have the world champion chess player coming over, why not invite the world championship Hungarian soccer football team which won the Olympic tournament? How about the Soviet basketball team, unbeaten champions of Europe for two straight years and strong runner-up to us at the Olympics in the game we devised at Springfield, Mass., in 1902 . . . and their women's basketball team, of equal caliber . . . how about inviting some of the Soviet Olympic track and field champions . . . their sculling champ . . . the Polish boxing team which won the European championship . . . the marvelous Soviet gymnasts, men and women, about whom our own Olympians are still raving?

Our's is the most sports-minded country in the world, or so we like to think. We like competition. There's no questioning the fact that we have the stuff to hold up our end very nicely against anyone at all in sports competition. We got a good sporting run for our money from the debuting Russians at Helsinki. Let's make the salutary beginning of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. chess matches just the start of a whole series of U.S.-U.S.S.R. home-and-home sports contests, and to hell with McCarthy.

Jimmy Dykes Is a Manager?

DOWN IN PHILLY Monday night it was the sixth inning of the first game, and the A's trailed the Yanks 5-4. In other words it was still a ball game. An Athletic pitcher who hasn't won a game all year walked three men at the bottom of the batting order, Martin, Rizzuto and pitcher Sain. The game was on TV and it was painfully obvious the pitcher had nothing.

Athletic manager Jimmy Dykes never came out of the dugout during this display of bush league hurling, the filling of the bases with three walks to relatively secondary hitters. Not only did he leave the inept pitcher in there to finish the three walks, but he let him then face Mickey Mantle. What happened? You could have guessed it. The pitcher who couldn't find the plate with any stuff grooved one to the game's longest hitter and the ball, and the ballgame, disappeared over the left field roof.

Is that how anxiously the fighting Jimmy Dykes wants to beat the Yanks?

With such genius on the A's managing bench, it's no wonder that the Yanks have found the A's the softest touch in the league, winning 9 and losing 2.

Big Coal Mines Close Down

PITTSBURGH — The closing down "indefinitely" of the big National Steel Corp. mine at Weirton, W. Va., together with that of the U. S. Steel Corp. National Mine No. 1 at Corgan, southwest of here — has intensified worry among the miners, who are now on their annual ten-day vacation, that many more of them have no jobs when they return for work.

Over 400 men were idled at Weirton and over 200 at Morgan.

THE MORGAN mine is the sixteenth to cease operation in this area during the past year and half. In May the Berry mine of the Ford Collieries at Bairdford was shut down, throwing 525 out of work. After this mine had closed John P. Busarello, president of United Mine Workers District 5, revealed to the labor editor of the Sun-Telegraph that two more large mines (unnamed) in this area

had been saved from a shutdown only by the agreements of the local unions involved to a speedup guaranteeing greater productivity per worker.

The Weirton mine is completely mechanized with the latest labor-saving machinery, including a mile-long underground conveyor belt for carrying coal to the Monongahela River, where it is mechanically loaded on to barges for delivery at the company's steel plant.

This mine has been boosted by officials as a model of efficiency, safety and good working conditions.

Opened with a great fanfare only three and a half years ago, it has averaged an annual production of 918,181 tons with an average working force of only 413 miners.

This is a yearly production of

2223 tons per worker on a daily production for eight hours on the basis of a five-day week of about 14 tons per man.

The National Industrial Conference Board estimated in 1948 that the average production per miner for an eight-hour day in 1947 was 8.14 tons of soft coal.

THIS TREMENDOUS increase of productivity per worker in the highly mechanized mines, together with the adaptation to the customers' needs in the size and grading of coal and including its washing and purification—all of which require huge capital combine to squeeze out the small commercial mines.

Add to this the huge inroads of competing fuels in late years and you have the reason why short time and unemployment are becoming a key problem to the miners and their union.

81 Notables Assail 'Listing' of Committee Aiding Foreign Born

Eighty-one prominent Americans have endorsed a statement by officers of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born condemning the Justice Department's move to have the American Committee register with the Subversive Activities Control Board as a "Communist-front" organization, it was announced yesterday.

Following the Justice Department's April 23 petition to the SACB, Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, chairman; Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith and George B. Murphy, Jr., co-chairmen of the American Committee, issued a statement on behalf of the organization.

Endorsers of the statement include: Rev. William T. Baird, Elmer A. Benson, Dr. A. J. Carlson, Dr. Katherine Dodd, Prof. Albert L. Guerard, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Prof. Paul Kirkpatrick, Rev. Prof. Bernard Loomer, Robert Morris Lovett, Willard Ransom, Prof. Leroy Waterman, George H. Wharman.

In their statement they pointed out that for 21 years the American Committee has helped thousands of non-citizens and naturalized citizens to overcome problems resulting from their foreign birth. They asserted that the work of the American Committee is a matter of public record and that in its efforts to defend the rights

of the foreign born, has opposed the Justice Department publicly as well as in the courts.

The officers charged that it was because of the Attorney General's announced intention to denaturalize 10,000 naturalized citizens and deport 12,000 non-citizens under provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law, that he sought the American Committee's registration in order to carry out his campaign of denaturalization and deportation.

The statement concluded: "We shall defend the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. With the help of all Americans, we will defeat the attack by the Attorney General on the American Committee and make thereby our special contribution to maintain the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution and the liberties of all persons, native born as well as foreign born."

ENDORERS

The list of endorsers follows:

Rev. Carl J. Allured, Miss Roberta Anthony, Dr. Jacob Auslander, Rev. William T. Baird, Rev. Lee B. Hall, Hon. Elmer A. Benson, Rev. Charles B. Bliss, Mrs. Anita Block, Prof. G. Murray Branch, Miller Brand, Mrs. Eleanor S. Brooks, Prof. Emily C. Brown and Dr. A. J. Carlson.

Also Rev. J. R. Case, Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin, Prof. Florence Converse, Dr. Abraham Cornbach, Prof. Ephraim Cross, Dr. William Wells Benton, Dr. Katherine Dodd, Prof. Arnold Dresden, Dr. Lewis A. Eldridge, Philip Evergood, Rev. George A. Fisher and Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes.

Also Clemens J. France, Dr. Henrietta V. Friedman, Rev. L. A. Gross, Prof. Albert L. Guerard, Dr. Ralph Gundlach, Dr. Alice Hamilton, William Harrison, Rev. Francis C. Hayes, Willard T. Hansen, Jr., Rev. Charles C. Hill, Prof. Preston Holder and Daniel Howard.

Also Miss Louise Hunt, Leo T. Hurwitz, Prof. Nevins Jules, Rev. J. Spencer Kennedy, Jr., Robert W. Kenny, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Mrs. Mabel Glass Kingsbury, Prof. Paul Kirkpatrick, Dr. Paul Laviolette, Rev. George C. Lee and Rev. Prof. Bernard M. Loomer.

Also Prof. Oliver A. Loud, Hon. Robert Morris Lovett, Miss Florence H. Luscomb, Albert Maltz, Dr. John Marshall, Prof. Theodore March, Miss Mary B. McDowell, John McLaren, Rev. Warren H. McKenna and Stanley Moffatt.

Also Scott Nearina, Prof. Gaspari Nicotri, Prof. Michael Pargment, Father Clarence Parker, Rev. Edward L. Peet, Rev. Timothy V. Peshkoff, Willard B. Ransom, Mrs. Miss Bertha C. Reynolds and Dr. J. B. Rhine.

Also Earl Robinson, Prof. Philip L. Schenk, Rev. John B. Scotland, Prof. Vito D. Scudder, Rev. Walter A. Smith, Judge Edward F. Totten, Rev. Ernest J. Trounner, Dr. Willard Upham, Mrs. Daisy Kendall Ward, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Prof. Leroy Waterman, George Wharman, Dr. Joyce Wike, Rev. Evans A. Worthley, Prof. Robert A. Rosenbaum.

Ohio Farmers Talk About Crisis

(Continued from Page 2)

current plight of the farmer.

Neither believes that either party is fully to blame for everything that has gone wrong.

"The farmer is probably at a disadvantage because he isn't organized like labor and industry," says James.

"But just try to organize farmers and see what happens. They don't like organization. Lots of them don't like government regulations and restrictions. Most farmers want to operate independently."

"Without planning of some sort, you're bound to have recurrent periods of over-production and falling prices. That appears to be what we're running into right now."

"But prices of things the farmer has to buy aren't falling. I recently bought a new tractor for \$1,750. The same tractor cost about \$115 less several years ago. All farm equipment has gone up in price."

James' father, Orin James, is a good Republican but when he gets started on farm problems it's hard to tell where his shots are going to land.

He believes there should be some way to increase consumption so that we wouldn't have over-production.

Bad as things are, he believes President Eisenhower's administration hasn't had a fair chance to get squared away.

favoritism.

"I have a feeling somebody's going to get rich on wheat this year and it won't be the average farmer."

"Owners and tenants are both beginning to wonder when they are going to make some money out of farming operations."

LISTENING TO complaints, you might think farming was all bad, but apparently it isn't.

Miller, for instance, points out that the business has lots of advantages.

"It isn't as monotonous as working on a punch press in a city factory," he says. "There's a pleasant variation to the work, and there are times when a man can say to himself: 'I believe I'll take the day off and go to a picnic or to town.'"

"He doesn't have to ask anyone's permission. He just up and goes."

Jimcrow

(Continued from Page 4)

with \$3,445 for whites or 54.3 percent. It was \$1,538 in 1945 compared \$2,718 for white, or 56.6 percent. The earnings of Negro families did not rise as fast as those of whites.

THE LABOR Department's study also notes the differential is reflected in social security and unemployment insurance. For example: white workers between 1937 and 1949 had an average of \$495 Social Security credit per quarter of employment, Negroes \$330. That is reflected in lower unemployment or Social Security checks. "In addition," adds the study, "the shorter length of a Negro man's working life has significant effect upon the security of his dependents." Figures are cited showing the higher death rate for Negroes "at all working ages."

The Negroes' ability to qualify for unemployment checks is also affected by the casual and part-time nature of many of their jobs.

The picture, as the government itself shows (by comparison with the crisis level of 1940) does not reveal a basic change in the jimcrow pattern.

LAST 3 DAYS

NSADKO

Starts Sat., July 11, "Stars of the Ukraine"

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"THEORY OF SOVIET EDUCATION" On Thursdays at 8:15

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What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

IT'S COOL TONIGHT AT magisterial treat, "Festival Film" of ballet, sports, songs, drama of youth of 100 nations. Snack bar, dancing, auction of gifts from around the world. Club Cinema, 439 Sixth Ave. Wed., July 2, 7:30 p.m. Donation \$1.

Tomorrow Manhattan

THURS., JULY 2, at 8:30 p.m. V. I. Naldeo will speak on "The Fight Against Fascism in South Africa." At ABE headquarters, 35 W. 44th St. SU 7-4877. Contr. \$1.00.

Coming

RECEPTIONS for Bill Albertson, former sec. treas. of AFL-Walters Local 18. One of the Pittsburgh 6 being tried under the Smith Act. Fri., July 18, at 3 p.m. and at 8:30 p.m. Yugoslav Hall, 469 W. 41st St. Adm. Free.

OUTING TO ARROW PARK, Sun., July 19, 9 a.m. Round trip and rail day for \$1.50. Register Mon. through Thurs. 5 to 7 p.m. at German ALP Center, 350 W. 15th St.

DR. HERBERT APPELBERG speaks on "The Marxist View of the Negro Question." Fri., July 18, 9 p.m. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. Entertainment and Dancing following. Adm. \$1.00. For tickets for 4 of forum series \$1.75. Sponsored by the New Foundations and N.Y. Student Dev. LTL.